

## E X T R A C T S

FROM THE

## Treaty with the Indians at Loggstown in the Year 1752.

At a Council held at Loggstown, June 1, 1752.

Present. Joshua Fry, Lunsford Lomax, James Patton, Esqrs. Commissioners.  
 Mr. Christopher Gist, Agent for the Ohio Company.  
 Mr. Andrew Montour, Interpreter.  
 Mr. George Croghan, Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

Indian treaty at  
 Loggstown in 1752.

The Indians addressed themselves to the Commissioners in the following speeches.

**B**RETHREN, You have come a long and blind way, if we had been certain which way you were coming, we should have met you at some distance from the town; but we now bid you welcome, and we open your eyes with this string of wampum, which we give you in the name of the six united nations.

Indians welcome the  
 commissioners.

Brethren of Virginia and Pennsylvania, I desire you will hearken to what I am going to say, that you may open your hearts, and speak freely to us; we don't doubt but you have many things in your minds which may trouble you, notwithstanding which, we hope we may continue in friendship, on which we give you these strings of wampum.

Desire them to speak  
 their minds freely.

After which the commissioners let the Indians know they would give them an answer in a few hours.

Some time after, all being met in the council house, Mr. George Croghan, by direction from the governor of Pennsylvania, made a speech to the Indians, letting them know, that it was his desire that they should receive their brethren of Virginia kindly, and presented them with a string of wampum.

Croghan recommends  
 the commissioners, by  
 order of the governor  
 of Pennsylvania.

Then the Commissioners spoke as followeth:

Brethren, You sent us a string of wampum which met us on the road, by which you acquainted us that you heard of our coming to visit you, and welcomed us so far on our journey. Yesterday we arrived at this place, and this morning you took an opportunity with a string of wampum to bid us welcome to your town, and to open our eyes that we might see the sun clearly, and look upon you our brethren, who are willing to receive us; this we take very kindly, and we assure you, of our hearty inclinations to live in friendship with you: To confirm this we present you with a string of wampum.

Commissioners thank  
 the Indians, &c.

Brethren, In your second speech to us and our brethren of Pennsylvania this day, you delivered us two strings of wampum, to clear our hearts from any impressions that may have been made on them, by flying reports or ill news, and that we might speak our minds freely. Brethren, we assure you of our willingness to remove all misunderstandings out of our hearts and breasts, which might impede or hinder the friendship subsisting between us.

Now brethren, we are to acquaint you, that we are sent hither by the King of Great Britain our father, who not forgetting his children, on this side the great waters, has ordered us to deliver you a large present of goods in his name, which we have brought with us; but as we understand that you have sent for some of your chiefs, whom you shortly expect, we will wait with patience till they come, and will then faithfully deliver you the goods, and open our hearts to you; in assurance of which we present you with this string of wampum.

Commissioners tell the  
 Indians they had a  
 present to deliver them  
 from the king.

There were some debates concerning the method of proceeding in the treaty, whether to demand the reasons why the belt and speech delivered last fall were not sent to Onandago; or if nothing should be said of that affair, till the more material business obtaining leave to settle the lands, &c. was settled, which it was judged the other would effectually defeat.

June 2d. The goods were got out and dried, when it was found they had not received the damage that might have been expected, the fine goods none.

June 3d. The commissioners had conferences with Mr. Trent, and Mr. Croghan, about the likeliest method to succeed in their negotiations, and had farther assurances of their assistance.

Commissioners confer  
 with Mr. Trent and  
 Mr. Croghan.

June 4th. Two Shawane chiefs being disgusted (as was said) came to the commissioners, and made a speech, expressing their inclinations to be gone home; as they were preparing an answer, in conjunction with some of the six nations to stop them, word was brought, that a vessel with English colours was coming down the river, which proved to be the Half King with a chief from the Onandago council; he was received with several discharges of small arms, landed and fixed the English colours on the top of his house; the commissioners waited on him, some time after he returned the visit, with some of the chiefs, drank the king's

Half king arrives  
 with one of the Onon-  
 dago council. His  
 reception.



Commissioners shew  
the Indians the Lan-  
caster deed, &c.

Indians agree to con-  
firm it.

health, prosperity to the Six Nations, the governor of Virginia, &c. and the commissioners, when he went away, made him a present of tobacco.

June 9th. The commissioners had a private conference with the half king, and the other chiefs at Mr. Croghan's, and shewed the Lancaster deed and other papers: They thanked the commissioners for letting them know what the Onandago council had done, and blamed them much for keeping it private (as they said) for had they known it sooner, it would have prevented many disorders. They said, they never told them, that they had sold farther than the warriors road, at the foot of the Allegany mountain, and that they would confirm what-  
ever they had done. The Indians desired to have their guns and hatchets mended, which was complied with. Big Hanoana, a Shawane chief, told us, that the Piques were upon the point whether they should return to the French, or continue steady to the English, and wanted to see what encouragement the latter would give them.

June 10th. This day was appointed to deliver the king's present to the Indians; there were separate arbors made for the commissioners and Indians, where the present was laid out, and a part set aside for the Piques, which was well taken by the other Indians. The fine cloaths were distributed to the chiefs.

The Indians being met, the Commissioners spoke as followeth:

Present. Joshua Fry, Lunsford Lomax, James Patton, Esqrs. Commissioners,  
Mr. Christopher Gist, Agent for the Ohio company.  
Mr. Andrew Montour, Interpreter.

Sachems and Warriors of the six united nations, our friends and brethren.

We are glad to meet you at this place, to enlarge the council fire already kindled by our brethren of Pennsylvania, to brighten the chain, and to renew our friendship, that it may last as long as the sun, the moon, and stars shall give light. To confirm which we give you this string of wampum.

*Gave a string.*

Commissioners tell the  
Indians of the deed  
made at Lancaster in  
1744, and recite the  
particulars.

Brethren, at the treaty at Lancaster, in the year 1744, between the governments of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, you made a deed recognizing the king's right to all the land in Virginia, as far as it was then peopled, or should thereafter be peopled, or bounded by the king our father, for which you received the consideration agreed on; at the same time Canasatego desired the commissioners would recommend you to the king's farther favour, when the settlements should increase much farther back; this the commissioners promised, and confirmed it by a writing under their hands and seals, in consequence of which, a present was sent you from the king, by Mr. Conrad Weiser, which he since informed us that he delivered you, at a council held here in the year 1748. Now the king your father, to shew the love he bears to justice, as well as his affection to you his children, has sent a large present of goods, to be divided among you and your allies, which is here ready to be delivered to you, and we desire you may confirm the treaty at Lancaster.

Desire the Indians to  
confirm that treaty.

Tell the Indians the  
king proposes to make  
a settlement on the  
Ohio, and point out  
its advantages.

Brethren, It is the design of the king your father at present, to make a settlement of British subjects on the South-east side of Ohio, that we may be united as one people, by the strongest ties of neighbourhood, as well as friendship, and by these means prevent the insults of our enemies. From such a settlement greater advantages will arise to you, than you can at present conceive; our people will be able to supply you with goods, much cheaper than can at this time be afforded, will be ready help in case you should be attacked, and some good men among them will be appointed, with authority to punish, and restrain the many injuries and abuses, too frequently committed here, by disorderly white people.

Brethren, We assure you that the king our father, by purchasing your lands, had never any intentions of taking them from you, but that we might live together as one people, and keep them from the French who would be bad neighbours; he is not like the French king, who calls himself your father, and endeavoured about three years ago, with an armed force to take possession of your country, by setting up inscriptions on trees, and at the mouths of the creeks, on this river, by which he claims these lands; though at their coming, and for many years before, a number of your brethren the English, were residing in this town, and several other places on this river. You remember how he scattered the Shawnese, so that they were dispersed all over the face of the earth, and he now threatens to cut off the Twigtwees; this is to weaken you, that he may cut you off also, which he durst not attempt, while you are united. On the contrary, the king your father, will lay his hand on your heads, under which protection you will always remain safe.

Send a present to the  
Twigtwees.

Brethren, The great king our father, recommends a strict union between us, you, and our brethren towards the sun setting, which will make us strong and formidable, as a division may have a contrary effect: We are directed to send a small present to the Twigtwees, as an earnest of the regard which the governor of Virginia has for them, with an assurance of his farther friendship when ever they shall stand in need.

Brethren, We earnestly exhort you, not to be drawn by the empty deceitful speeches of the French, the peculiar talent of that cunning people; but in all their attempts to shake your duty to our common father, think of what real acts of friendship have been done by the English, and what by the French; weigh these things in your mind, and then determine, who best deserves your esteem and regard; for it is not by vain unmeaning words, that true friendship is to be discovered. That what we have said may make the greater impression on you, and have its full force, we present you with this belt of wampum.

*Gave a belt.*

Brethren,



Brethren, It is many years ago that the English first came over the great water to visit you: On their first coming you took hold of our ships, and tied them to your strongest trees, ever since which, we have remained together in friendship; we have assisted you when you have been attacked by the French, by which you have been able to withstand them, and you have remained our good friends and allies; for though at some times the chain of friendship may have contracted some rust, it has been easily rubbed off, and the chain restored to its brightness. This we hope will always be the case, and that our friendship may continue to the last posterity, we give you this string of wampum.

*Gave a string.*

Brethren, We are sorry for the occasion that requires us to complain to you of an injury done us by one of your people, who murdered a poor woman on the new river. Murder is a great crime, and by the consent of all nations, has usually been punished with death, this is the usage among the English, whether one of our own people has been killed, or one of our brethren the Indians; and it is one of the earliest commands of the great Father and Maker of us all, who inhabits the skies, *that whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.* We understand you know the man that is accused of the murder, and we hope you will give him up, to be tried by our laws; you may be assured he will have a fair trial, and if he is not guilty he will be sent back unhurt. We must inform you, that the governor of Virginia expects you will deliver the person suspected to be guilty, up to some magistrate in Virginia, whom we shall name to you, that we may send him to Williamsburg, for his trial. This procedure is not only proper, as it is a compliance with the laws of God and nations, but it is necessary to warn all hot-headed men, who are not guided by reason, to forbear from such wicked actions, by which their brethren suffer.

Complain of the murder of a woman on the New river.

Demand the man who committed the murder

Brethren, we desire for the future, you will observe the treaty of Lancaster, and when ever your young people travel through Virginia, that they will take such passes as are directed by the said treaty; by these passes the men will be known, which will be some restraint on them as to their behaviour; it will be proper also that a man of prudence and discretion should head each party, that one among them, if possible, should speak English, and that by no means any French, or French Indians be suffered to go with them. We might have mentioned many other irregularities, but we have forbore, in hopes that for the future you will give your people such orders, as will prevent our having any farther occasion to complain. To enforce what we have said, and induce you to do us justice, we present you with this belt of wampum.

Recommend to the Indians to observe the treaty of Lancaster.

*Gave a belt.*

The commissioners then spoke to the allies of the Six united Nations who were present, having first advised with the Half King, and being joined in the speeches by him, in the name of the Six Nations.

*Copy Thus far.*

Brethren, the Delawares, We thank you for the kind reception you gave us when we came to Shenapins, which we shall never forget; we advise and exhort you to beware of the French councils, and to adhere to a strict friendship with us, the Six Nations, and your brethren who live towards the Sun-setting, which will strengthen us all, and be a sure defence against our enemies. To confirm you in this mind, we present you with this belt of wampum.

Speech to the Delawares.

*Gave a belt.*

Brethren, the Shawnee, Your nation has suffered much by French devices, by which you have been dispersed; we exhort you that you continue to keep firm hold of the great chain of friendship between us, the Six Nations, and their allies, which is the likeliest means to retrieve your loss, and again make you a happy people. We present you with this belt of wampum.

Speech to the Shawnee.

*Gave a belt.*

Brethren, the Wyandots, Your nation is divided, and part is under the directions of the French; we think it would be good policy in you that are in our interest, to endeavour to bring over your brethren; but if this can not be done, you ought to take all the care in your power, that they do not, under the colour and name of friendship, come into our country, and hurt our inhabitants, or if they do, that you will endeavour to secure them on their return, to prevent any misunderstanding. We present you with this belt of wampum.

Speech to the Wyandots.

*Gave a belt.*

After these speeches had been delivered and interpreted to the several nations, the Half King desired the commissioners not to depart, for he said they had a great deal of business to do: He then with a ten rowed belt of wampum in his hand, directing his speech to Eghuisara (which is Mr. Montour's Indian name) said child, remember that thou art one of our own people, and have transacted a great deal of business among us, before you were employed by our brethren of Pennsylvania, and Virginia; you are interpreter between us and our brethren, which we are well pleased at, for we are sure our business will go on well, and justice be done on both sides; but you are not interpreter only, for you are one of our council, and have an equal right with us, to all these lands, and may transact any public business in behalf of us the Six Nations, as well as any of us, for we look upon you as much as we do any of the chief councillors; and to confirm what we have said, we present unto you this belt of wampum.

Half King tells Montour the interpreter, that he has an equal right with them, being one of their council, to transact business and sell lands. See Indian deed, p.

*Gave the belt.*

Then addressing himself to the commissioners of Virginia, and all the Indians present, with a string of wampum in his hand, he spoke as follows:

Brethren, It is a great while since our brother the Buck (meaning George Croghan) has been doing business between us and our brothers of Pennsylvania, but we understand he does not intend to do so any more; so I now inform you, that he is approved of by our council at Onandago, for we sent to them to let them know how he has helped us in our councils here, and

George Croghan declared to be one of the council. See Indian deed, p.



and I deliver him this string of wampum to strengthen him, and to let you and him know, that he is one of our people, and shall help us still and be one of our council.

*Gave the string of wampum.*

Forbids the Shawanes from going to war with the Cherokees.

He next spoke to the Shawanes, and told them, that he took the hatchet from them, and tied them with black strings of wampum, to hinder them from going to war against the Cherokees; he said that they struck their own body, and did not know what they were doing, he said they had seen of their own people there, whom he wanted to get back, and would it not be better to be at peace to bring them back? He charged them not to go again to strike their own people, and he said that the governor of Virginia and Pennsylvania would interest themselves in making a peace.

*Gave a black string.*

Forbids the Delawares from going to war with the Cherokees.

Then turning to the Delawares he said, You went to the Wiandots, and delivered a speech, and a belt of wampum, to make peace between you and the Cherokees, and after you came back you let your young men go to war against the Cherokees, which was very wrong, after you had delivered the speech, which I myself being present heard. I take the hatchet from you, you belong to me, and I think you are to be ruled by me, and (I joining with your brethren of Virginia) order you to go to war no more.

*Gave a belt of wampum.*

Taking a belt of wampum in his hand, he proceeded as followeth:

Complains of the quantity, and price of spirituous liquors.

Brethren, The governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, some years ago we made a complaint to our brother of Pennsylvania, that his traders brought too much spirituous liquors amongst us, and desired that there might not come such quantities, and hoped he would order his traders to sell their goods and liquors at cheaper rates. In answer to our request, Conrad Weiser delivered us this belt of wampum, and told us we must pay but five buck-skins for a keg, and if the traders would not take that, that we should have it for nothing, since which time there has been double the quantity brought out yearly, and sold as formerly, and we have made some complaints to try to stop such large quantities from being brought, but as there has been no notice taken to prevent it, we believe Mr. Weiser spoke only from his mouth, and not from his heart, and without the governor's authority; so we think proper to return the belt.

*He gave the belt to Mr. Croghan.*

Charges Conrad Weiser with having deceived them.

June 11th. Present. Joshua Fry, Lunsford Lomax, James Patton, Esqrs. Commissioners. Mr. Christopher Gist, Agent for the Ohio Company. Mr. Andrew Montour, Interpreter.

An Indian Chief died, commissioners give a present to wipe away their tears.

The Commissioners of Virginia, delivered to the Six Nations a string of wampum, and a suit of Indian cloathing, to wipe away their tears, for the loss of one of their chiefs, who lately came down from the head of Ohio to Loggs-town, and died there.

*Gave the suit of cloaths and string.*

Shingas appointed king of the Delawares

Afterwards the Half King spoke to the Delawares; Nephews, you received a speech last year from your brother the governor of Pennsylvania, and from us, desiring you to choose one of your wisest councillors, and present him to us for a king; as you have not done it, we now let you know that it is our right to give you a king, and we think proper to give you Shingas for your king, whom you must look upon as your chief, and with whom all public business must be transacted, between you and your brethren the English. On which the Half King put a laced hat on the head of the Beaver, who stood proxy for his brother Shingas, and presented him also with a rich jacket, and suit of English colours, which had been delivered to the Half King by the commissioners for that purpose.

Commissioners send a suit of cloaths to the old Shawane king.

The commissioners addressing themselves to the Shawanes, acquainted them, that they understood their chief king Cochawitchiky, who had been a good friend to the English, was lying bed-ridden, and that to shew the regard they bore to his past services, they took this opportunity to acknowledge it, by presenting him with a suit of Indian cloathing.

Half King's reply, concerning the lands granted by the treaty of Lancaster.

Then the Half King spoke as followeth:

*Copy to the Governor of Virginia.*

Brother, the governor of Virginia, You acquainted us yesterday with the king's right to all the lands in Virginia, as far as it is settled, and back from thence to the sun-setting, whenever he shall think fit to extend his settlements: You produced also a copy of his deed, from the Onandago council, at the treaty at Lancaster, and desired that your brethren of Ohio, might likewise confirm the deed. Brother, the governor of Virginia, we are well acquainted that our chief council, at the treaty of Lancaster, confirmed a deed to you for a quantity of land in Virginia, which you have a right to, and likewise our brother Onas, has a right to a parcel of land in Pennsylvania; we are glad you have acquainted us with the right to those lands, and assure you, we are willing to confirm any thing our council has done, in regard to the lands; but we never understood, before you told us yesterday, that the lands then sold, were to extend farther to the sun-setting, than the hill on the other side the Allegany hill, so that we cannot give you a farther answer.

Brother, You acquainted us yesterday, that the French were a designing people, which we now see, and know that they design to cheat us out of our lands; you told us that the king of England designed to settle some lands on the South-east side of Ohio, that it might be better in our brethren's power to help us if we were in need, than it is at present, at the great distance they live from us: We are sure the French design nothing else but mischief, for they have struck our friends the Twigtwees; we therefore desire our brothers of Virginia, may build a strong house at the fork of Monaugahela, to keep such goods, powder, lead, and necessities

Desires the people of Virginia to build a fort at the forks of the Monaugahela.





cessaries, as shall be wanting, and as soon as you please; and as we have given our cousins the Delawares a king who lives there, we desire you will look on him as a chief of that nation.

*Gave a large string of wampum.*

Brethren, Our brothers that live on this river Ohio, are all warriors and hunters, and like our brethren the traders, not all wise men. There has been reason for many complaints for some time past, but we will not complain of our brethren the traders, for we love them, and cannot live without them; but we hope you will take care to send none amongst us but good men: Sure you know them that are fit, and we hope you will advise them how to behave better than they have done. We well remember when first we saw our brethren the English, and we remember the first council held with them, and shall do all we can to keep the chain of friendship from rust.

Says they cannot live without the traders, but desires care may be taken, to send none but good men, amongst them.

June 12th. This day the Indians gave the commissioners an answer concerning the land which the Ohio company wanted to settle; they desired them to build a strong house or fort very soon: As the commissioners had asked for the lands at Monaugahela, they imagined the Indians had given up the lands upon that river, but they only meant ground sufficient for the fort to stand upon, as appeared by a private conversation with the Half King, who said, that was all that was intended, though he always spoke the sentiments of others, and not his own, as he knew a proper settlement could not be made without a large quantity of land.

The commissioners had also the following conferences with the chiefs of the Indians.

June 12th. The Half King with a string of wampum informed the commissioners, that one Frazer a blacksmith, at the town of Venango, threatened to remove, that they did not desire he should leave them, but if he did, requested another might be sent to them; and he said that they had not a sufficient number of traders there, to supply them with goods: to which the commissioners replied, that they would represent their case to the governor of Virginia, and hoped they would be supplied according to their desire.

Desires a blacksmith, and more traders might be sent amongst them.

The same day the chiefs of the Shawanes, with a string of wampum, thanked the commissioners for their good advice; they acknowledged that they had been led astray by the French, and had suffered for it, and said they would take care not to be deceived by the French again, but would keep fast hold of the chain of friendship, between the English, the Six Nations, and themselves.

Shawanes promise to remain firm to the English.

The commissioners thanked them for their attachment to the English, and desired their compliments might be made to the young king of the Shawanes, who was generously gone to the assistance of the Picques. They sent him also a laced hat, and a rich jacket.

June 13th. The Half King speaking to the commissioners said:

Brethren, You told us you sent us a present of goods in the year 1748, which you said Conrade Weiser delivered at this town; he may have told you so, but we assure you, we never heard of it from him: it is true, he delivered us some goods then, but we understood him they were from our brother Onas\*; he never made mention of the great king our father, nor of our brother Assaragoa†. Then directing his speech to the governor of Virginia said:

Half King says Weiser had never delivered the present sent by the king, but had given them some goods as from the governor of Pennsylvania.

Brother, you complained to us that some of our people had murdered a woman in Virginia: it is true there has been such a thing done, and brothers we know the man that did it, he is one of our Six Nations, although he has lived some time among the French; we cannot make an excuse for so barbarous a murder, but we assure you he did it without our knowledge, and we believe the evil spirit tempted him to do it. We will let the Onandago council know what has been done, and we believe they will try to get him, and make a satisfaction for the crime committed.

Promises satisfaction for the murder complained of.

*Gave a string of black and white wampum.*

Brother, We have heard what you said, in regard to the king's design, of making a settlement of his people, on the waters of the river Ohio; you likewise told us, you had a deed for those lands, signed by our council at the treaty of Lancaster; We assure you of our willingness to agree to what our council does, or has done, but we have not the full power in our hands here on Ohio; we must acquaint our council at Onandago of the affair, and whatever they bid us do we will do. In regard to your request, to build a strong house at the Monaugahela, you told us it would require a settlement to support it, with provisions, and necessities; and it is true, but we will take care that there shall be no scarcity of that kind, until we can give a full answer; although in all our wars, we do not consider provisions, for we live on one another, but we know it is different with our brethren the English.

Indian reply concerning the sale of their lands by the treaty of Lancaster.

*Gave three strings of white wampum.*

The commissioners having drawn an instrument of writing, for confirming the deed made at Lancaster, and containing a promise, that the Indians would not molest our settlements on the South-east side the Ohio, desired Mr. Montour to converse with his brethren the other Sachems, in private on the subject, to urge the necessity of such a settlement, and the great advantage it would be to them, as to their trade, or their security: on which they retired for some time, and then returned; and Mr. Montour said they were satisfied in the matter, and were willing to sign and seal the writing, which was done and witnessed by the gentlemen then present.

Indian chiefs sign a deed to the king, for the lands, &c. on the Ohio.

## INDIAN DEED.

Whereas, at the treaty of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and province of Pennsylvania, held between the government of Virginia and the Six united Nations of Indians, in the year of our Lord 1744: The honourable Thomas Lee, and William Beverley, Esqrs. be-

Deed made at the treaty of Lancaster, recited.

\* Governor of Pennsylvania.

† Governor of Virginia.



Indians confirm the deed made at Lancaster.  
Agree to a settlement.

Promise their protection to British subjects, settling on the Ohio.

*Copy.*

ing commissioners, a deed recognizing and acknowledging the right and title of his Majesty, our Sovereign Lord the King of Great Britain, to all the lands within the colony as it was then, or hereafter might be peopled, and bounded by his said Majesty our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, was signed sealed and delivered by the Sachems and Chiefs of the Six united Nations, then present, as may more fully appear by the said deed, reference thereto being had, We *Conogariera, Chescaga, Cononlagret, \*Eaghuifara, Togrondoara, Thonariffa*, Sachems and Chiefs of the said Six Nations, now met in council at Loggs-town, do hereby signify our consent to, and confirmation of the said deed, in as full and ample a manner as if the same was here recited. And whereas his said Majesty, King of Great Britain, has at present a design of making a settlement or settlements, of British subjects, on the Southern or Eastern parts of the river Ohio, called otherwise Allegany; we in council (*Joshua Fry, Lunford Lomax, and James Patton, Esqrs.* being commissioners on behalf of his Majesty) do give our consent thereto, and do farther promise, that the said settlement, or settlements shall be unmolested by us, and that we will, as far as is in our power, assist and protect the British subjects there inhabiting. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord God 1752.

Signed, sealed, and delivered  
in the presence of

William Trent,  
†George Croghan,  
Thomas Mc Kee,  
William Blyth,  
Hugh Crawford,  
Michael Taaffe,  
William West,  
Christopher Gift,  
William Preston,  
Aaron Price,  
John Taylor,  
Peter Tostee.

| Marks of                  | Seals     |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Conogariera,              | ( L. S. ) |
| Chescaga,                 | ( L. S. ) |
| Cononlagret,              | ( L. S. ) |
| ( <i>Andrew Montour</i> ) |           |
| †Eaghuifara,              | ( L. S. ) |
| Togrondoara,              | ( L. S. ) |
| Thonariffa,               | ( L. S. ) |

Half King thanks the commissioners for their care of the Twigtwees.

The Half King then spoke as follows:

Brethren, The governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, you expressed your regard for our friends and allies the Twigtwees, and have considered their necessities at present; we return you our thanks for your care of them; we join with you, and desire you will deliver them this belt, and let them know from us, that we desire them not to forget what they did in Pennsylvania, when they were down four years ago, and joined in a friendship with our brethren the English; we desire they may hold fast the chain of friendship, and not listen to any other but their brethren the English, the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawnese, as we will stand by them, and expect they will come down, and confirm the friendship they have engaged to the English.

*He delivered a belt to be sent to the Twigtwees.*

The commissioners open the roads, as is the custom with the Indians, to Virginia, with a belt of wampum, and invite the Indians to come down.

The commissioners then opened the roads to Virginia, with a belt of wampum, and the following speech:

Brethren, We have travelled through a long and dark way to meet you at this council; we have now compleated our business with pleasure and satisfaction, both to you and us, and as we are now returning back, we do in the name of the great king your father, as also in the name of your brother the governor of Virginia, remove all obstacles out of the way, and make clear the road, that you may at any time send messages to us, on any occasion; and we shall be always ready to receive them kindly, and look on you as our brothers: and in token of the sincerity of our hearts, present you with this belt of wampum.

*Gave the belt.*

Indians reminded of the school in Virginia, for the education of Indians, and asked to send their children down. The advantages of education enumerated.

The commissioners added. Brethren, At the treaty of Lancaster, the commissioners informed you of a large house built among us, for the education of Indian children, and desired that you would send some of yours; we now make you the same offer, but if you think it too far to send your children, we desire to know whether it would be agreeable to you, that teachers be sent among you. The advantages of an English education, are greater than can be imagined by them who are unacquainted with it. By it we know the part of the world from whence all nations came; how nations for some thousands of years back have rose, grown powerful, or decayed; how they have removed from one place to another; what battles have been fought; what great men have lived, and how they have acted either in council, or in war. In this part of the world we know, from the first time the Spaniards came to it, how cruelly they used the Indians, then wholly ignorant of fire arms; and we know the actions of the French against you, and others. There are many other benefits arising from a good education, which would be too tedious to be mentioned, but the greatest of all is, that by it we are acquainted with the will of the great God, the Creator of the world, and Father of us all, who inhabits the skies, by which the better people among us regulate their lives, and hope after death, to live with him for ever.

*Gave a string of wampum.*

• Andrew Montour.

† Page 19. }

Half King declares Montour, and Croghan, Indian Counsellors.

The



The following is the copy of the treaty with the Wawiagtas, and Piankashas, mentioned in Giff's Journal, folio 8.

Whereas, At an Indian treaty held at the Tawightwi town, on the big Mineami creek, being a branch of the river Ohio, on Friday the 22d day of February, before George Croghan, and Andrew Montour, twenty men of the Wawiagtas, and Piankashas, two of their Indian chiefs, viz. Tokintoa Molsinoughko, and Nynickonowca, appeared in behalf of themselves and their nations, and prayed, that as their Indian brothers the Tawightwis, had been lately admitted into the friendship and alliance of the king of Great Britain and his subjects, and as they are tribes of the said Tawightwis, they earnestly desire to be admitted into the said chain of friendship and alliance of the king of Great Britain and his subjects, professing on their parts, to become true and faithful allies to the English, and so for ever to continue; Mishikinoughwee, and Nemesqua, and all the nations in friendship and alliance with the English, becoming earnest intercessors with the said two chiefs on their behalfs, the prayer of the said chiefs of the Wawiaghtas and Piankashas, was granted; a firm treaty and alliance of friendship was then stipulated and agreed on, between the said George Croghan, and Andrew Montour, in behalf of the government of Pennsylvania, and the said chiefs or deputies of the Wawiaghta and Piankasha nations, as by the records of that council held, will more fully appear. Now these presents witness, and it is hereby declared, that the said nations of Indians called the Wawiaghtas and Piankashas, are accepted by the said George Croghan and Andrew Montour, as good friends and allies of the English nation, and they the said nations, and the subjects of the king of Great Britain, shall for ever after be as one head, and one heart, and live in true friendship as one people. In consideration whereof, the said Tokintoa Molsinoughko, and Nynickonowca, chiefs of the said Wawiaghta, and Piankasha nations, do hereby, in behalf of said nations, covenant, promise, and declare, that the several people of the said Wawiaghta and Piankasha nations, or any of them, shall not at any time hurt, injure, or defraud, or suffer to be hurt, injured, or defrauded, any of the subjects of the king of Great Britain, either in their persons or estates, but shall at all times readily do justice, and perform to them, all the acts and offices of friendship, and good-will. Item, That the said Wawiaghta and Piankasha nations, by the alliance aforesaid, becoming entitled to the privilege and protection of the English laws, shall at all times behave themselves regularly and soberly, according to the laws of the government of Pennsylvania, whilst they live or be amongst, or near the christian inhabitants thereof. Item, That none of the said nations shall at any time, be aiding, assisting, or abetting, to, or with any other nation, whether of Indians or others, that shall not at such time be in amity with the crown of England, and the said government of Pennsylvania. Item, That if at any time any of the Wawiaghta and Piankasha nations, by means of evil minded persons and sowers of sedition, should hear of any unkind or disadvantageous report of the English, as if they had evil designs against any of the said Indians, in such case, such Indians shall send notice thereof to the governor of the aforesaid province, for the time being, and shall not give credit to the said reports, till by that means they shall be fully satisfied of the truth thereof: And it is agreed that the English shall in such cases, do the same by them. In testimony whereof, as well the said George Croghan, and Andrew Montour, as the chiefs of Wawiaghta and Piankasha nations, have smoked the calumet pipe, made mutual presents to each other, and hereunto set their hands and seals, the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1750, and in the 24th year of the reign of George the second, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c.

Signed, sealed, and delivered  
in the presence of

Christopher Giff,  
Robert Kallender,  
Thomas Kenton,  
John Potts.

Lauwashannoito, a Shawane witness present,  
John Peter, a Delaware Indian present.

George Croghan, (L. S.)  
Andrew <sup>his</sup> Montour, (L. S.)  
Mark  
Tokintoa Molsinoughko,  
Nynickonowca.

Wawiaghta and Piankasha treaty.

Desire to be admitted into the English alliance.

Wawiaghtas, and Piankashas received as allies.

Promise to protect the English.

Agree to submit to the English laws, while amongst the white people, and to assist them in war.

Agree to complain formally, if they think they have cause.



Extracts from the Treaty at  
Logg's Town, in 1752

N<sup>o</sup> 5

and from the ...  
Dugan to ...